## ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THESE RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS: Lacture Notices Latruction Hats Patents Spaceal Notices Dry Goods Tolograph.
Political Notices For Saile. Water Cure in Hand To Let. THIRD PAIRS Water Places Medicanes. Logil Notices. Wast Piaces Medicanet. Legal Notices
Boarding Coul.
New Publications Window Shades. California
Figurani
For the Holdstyr. Pronon. For Everynge, (c. SEVENTHPAGE Seeing Machines
EIGHTH PAGE

WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT-SEASON OF WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT—SEASON OF PUREL—GENIS, 714 Broad way, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificant associated of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most feshionable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Stone Martin, Chitchilla, Rock Martin, Mick, &c. His succks of Muff. Victorines and Cuffs, he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and judgment of the ladies of New-York.

As immenue stock of gentlements For and Plush Cars, of the most redered patterns, combining selexance with warmth, has also must been opened, and all who desire to fortify themselves against the bisats of Winter are invited to call and examine them.

torns, themse, we against the obsats or virious are not sold and devaning the Bonnets, together with an elegant variety of lovely Hair for entitien. GENIN.

419 3t. 4

We are somewhat chary of our praises of the thousand and one Daguerreotypes we see cally in the different Galleries and private circles. But we cannot forbest praising the skill and eclence which has timed such beauties of art and science in the brotherhood of unity and beauty as displayed in those Daguerreotypes of matchless beauty made by the Roors, at 363 Broodways. New-York, and 140 Cheenut at Philaddiphia. The Roors are practical operators—therefore their certainty of success.

MERIT NEEDS NO PRAISE .- There are AMERIT SEEDS NO FRAISE.—Incre are somethat are constantly puffing themselves to so high a pitch that persons of good sense will stun them. With regard to our friend Chank, at 501 Broadway, he is too well known to require praise. All that is necessary is to say to a discriminating punch that Chank's Daguerreotype Gallery is now open and free to all.

SLEIGH ROBES AND CARRIAGE MATS .-GENIN, 214 Broadway, has a splendid assortment of Robes, consisting of White Peier Bear, Hodson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Buffale, &c. trimmed and untrimmed. Also, For Mats, to protect the feet. GENIN 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's.

We invite the attention of capital-Let We invite the attention of Capital-ists and others to the Trustres' sale of about 10 valuable Building Lots at suction, by Antiony J. Blazders, This Day, the 19th link iss if octook at the Real Estate Sales Room, 7 Broades: situated on Ewen, Devoe and Annale sta and on Grahament, forming searly one entire block of ground. Also, a number of building lots on Wyczofer, between Chion as and Lorimerts. Maps of the above can be seen at the Sales Room, as above. (1.246)

Best Box Raisins, only 9 cts. per Condies, Raisins by the box, balf box and quarter box, for the bolidays. Also, the best lava Coffee, only is 2d per lb. good Coffee, 10 and 12 cts per lb.; Stuards best Coshed and Powdered Suyars, only is, Rofined White Soyar, is 3d and 4s 6d per 7 lb.; Brown Soyar, 5s 6d per 7 lbs.; Brown Soyar, 5d per 7 lbs.; KNOX'S FURS .- KNOX, of 128 Fulton-st.

says that "the fors that warms a monarch warmed a bear."
hinting that the ladies can, by patronizing his establishment, enjoy a monarch's privilege. Ladies, attend to the
hint. His stock of fors is rich, varied and extensive, and
his prices are exceedingly reasonable. The gordennes
will, of course, not forget to purchase of Knox a hat for
the holidays, light, superb and economical. FALL STYLE HATS, CAPS AND FURS .-

Fail style Hats, Caps and Furs, combining every desirable regulate, and will compare to advantage with any sold in the City, at the One Fire Store, ISC Canal-st. A superior assortment of Verwet and Cloth Caps, children's Fall and Winter Hats in their variety.

J. W. KELLOGG. d19 5t

THE "ALPINE GAITER BOOT."-This is A LETINE GAITER BOOT. — This is a comfortable, as well as elegant, and will be worn more this season, by the ladies than any other kind of foot covering. The "Appine" Boot is made of colt, with high leather soles, and an inner limits of chamols feather, most agreeable to those who are troubled with frosted or chiblained feet. Ladies, if you love comfort, wear in clear, cold weather, "Alpine" Gaiter Boots.

It is now seen that immense bene

In The best and cheapest place in the Chy to get Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, is at 41 Cortland at under the Merchants Hotel. Fine French dress Boots \$4.50 usually \$5 and \$7; water-proof Boots, from \$1.50 to \$5; usually \$5 to and \$7.20. Also, the largest stock of Fa. then Leadhur Boots and shoes in the city. For sale whole sale and rotal, at 41 Cortland st.

GOV. YOUNG.

THE ESPENSORED HAT .- The taste with which this beautiful structe is produced fully sustains the well-carried reputation of the "Espenscheid Hat." Lightness and solidity, heavity and grace, loster and brilliancy, and averything requisite in the production of the most biguy fin'shed and recherche article, are combined in Especychin's \$0.50 Hat. It is a rare sight to see the crowd of customers at 167 Nassau'st.

CARDS FOR NEW-YEAR CALLS .- Par-

GENTLEMEN'S FALL AND WEAR - WH. T. JENNINGS & CO. 231 Broadway, opposite the Park Four talls, will this day introduce their new Styles of Overcoats, and styles and character far superior to prising an assortment in style and character far superior to the productions they have here fore rendered so acceptable to their numerous patrons.

Velvet Cloaks and Sacks, together with roth and Silk do, may be found in every desiral style and quality, at HITCHOOK, a LEADBRATER, 3 Broadway, cornin Lemands whom also Wooden, he and Broadway, cornin Lemand Square Shawis, Silks, Morine Cashineres, De Laines, and every other kind of Dry Goo may be obtained on fur and favorable terms. Their sto of Lace and Muslin Window Draperies will be found a strable while their stypenny Calicoes, shilling De Laine and large stock of other comp goods are just the thing holiday presents for domestics, as well as desirable for juple whose means are limited.

GIFTS FOR THE SEASON .-- Daguerreotypes on Ivory, combining nature with art, with rar fection by Baanv's new discovery, offer appropriat for the coming season. These Daguerreotypes are c for the coming season. These Daguerreotypes are colored in McDugall's exquaitely beautiful style. A neat and vs ried assortment of gold lockets, bracelets, plain and ornamental cases for ministures, at Brady's National Gallery, 205 Broadway. N. 8.—The superior arrangement of light in this establishment casables the proprietor to take pictures in any kind of weather.

The two highest Medals of 1850 for the best Daguerrectypes exhibited at the two last Fairs held at Castle Garden and Philadelphia have been awarded to the Roors, 363 Breadway, corner of Franklin at. Gal-lory Free.

FINE ARTS .-- A new and beautiful arti-FINE ARTS.—A new and beautiful article of Colortypes and Likenosses on ivory, glass and paper, by Gurnky's new process, together with an extensive collection of Dagnerreoxypes of distinguished persons, of larger sizes than are usually taken, and which are universally pronounced superior to any heretofore produced in this country, can be seen at Gurney's Galery, 193 Broadway—the oxidest establishment of the kind in the City. Mr. G. attends personally to his sitters, and from his great experience in the art he is at all times enabled to give portect satisfaction to all who wish a good picture. N. B.—Having a superior arrangement of light, pictures can be taken in any kind of weather.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE. JOSEPH 8. CLOSE & SMITH, 79 and 81 William-street, would inform the trade generally that they have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of the above Clothing, at very reduced prices.

REMOVAL .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY have removed from 432 Pearl-st, to their new Carpet store 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. The balance of the stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths removed from Pearl-st, will be exhibited in the basement of their new store, and sold at 15 per cent, less than cost until disposed of, d12:24\*

CARD .- ROCKY-BAR MINING COMPANY The notice heretofore published by me informing thublic of the relation is which I stood (and now stand) to his Company was deemed by the any own protection. In notice, under the circumstances, for my own protection, and free to state that it was not published with the design of injuring the Company. Of the present position and future prospects of the Company I have no personal knowledge.

HENRY BANGE.

39 101: Dated Dec. 7, 1850.

WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES. The best stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing to be f. in this city, selling off without regard to cost, to reduce stock of Winter Clothing. BOUGHTON & KNAPP d14 fiteed \$\infty\$. S3 Maiden-lar

KITTLE'S PLANING AND MATCHING MA-CHINE.—For rights to this machine, which is not surpassed by any other now in use, apply at the office, 71 Twenty second-st where machines may be seen in operation, and second-st. where machines may be seen in operation, and
where, also, the patentee may be consuited.
Sawing of all kinds, planing and matching promptly at
tended to.

dio fiteed\*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Ph. enologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassaulat, near the Park

WATCHES AND GOLD PESS.—If you re-quire the correct time, J. Y. Savags, 92. Palton-st, has an elegant stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, cased in the most suthatnial manner and warranted perfect time keep-ers. The Richellem Ever-Pointed Gold Pens, celebrated for their great durability and superior finish, are sold ex-clusively at 92. Fulton-st. Watches and Gold Pens re-paired.

FUR TIPPETS, BOAS, AND FUR ARTICLES WM BANTA, 106 Canal-st corner of Wooster

### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

See VIIth Page for Evening Edition News.

TV In Democratic Whig General Committee For In Democratic Whig General Committee Broadway House, Dec 17, 1839.

Resolved, That the Whig Electors of the several Wards, lexcept the Second Ward, which is directed to be held at Stoneau's Hotel, between the boars of 12 and 4 P. M. on the same day, under the direction of the Whig Inspectors elect of the Ward, and one Inspector appointed by the Committees, be requested to meet together in their respective Wards, at moir usual places of meeting on MONDAY, EVENING, 25d that at 19 of clocks, or at such other Diace and time on that day as their respective Ward Committees may designate for the purpose of selecting Five Delegation to the Ward General Committee, Five Delegation to the Ward General Committee, Five Delegation to the Ward Committee for the ensuing Year.

In the event of a change of time or place by any of the Ward Committees, which was the committee of the proposed of selections.

C. Y. Wemple, E. Secretaries.

C. Y. WEMPLE. Secretaries.

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—An Adjourned Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on FRIDAY EVEN-ING, Dec. 29, 1839, at 74 o'clock By order. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.

ISSAC WW. SMITS. | Secretaries

#### In Congress, Vesterday.

In the Senate, Gen. Cass took back his resolutions stopping diplomatic intercourse with Austria, making the best excuse he could. The rest of the day was spent in talk about Gen. Lane and Col. Weller.

In the [House, Cheap Postage was discussed, but no action taken.

#### A Cry for Justice.

The Mechanics, Artisans and Laborers of Williamsburgh submit to Congress the following simple but forcible exposé of the injustice and suicidal effect of the present Tariff in imposing, among other discriminations against American and in favor of Foreign Labor, a duty of thirty per cent. on raw Hemp, which is the staple of a most extensive manufacture of Cordage, Rope, &c. at that place, while the Foreign-made Cordage. &c. which competes directly with ours in our own markets, are admitted at twenty-five per cent. (It is the same with Woolen Blankets' and some other important Manufactures.)

We do not know that we can encourage the Artisans of Williamsburgh to hope for a correction of this gross wrong, but we do know that it ought to be corrected. The worst feature in the case, is that those who maintain a stubborn silence. We offered a resolution of inquiry when in Congress, simply asking the principal author of the present Tariff (Hon. Robert J. Waker) to state why this discrimination against Home Industry was made, and what reasons of principle or policy demand its continuance. The friends of Mr. Walker and his Tariff rallied and voted down this simple proposition of inquiry, at first by a tie vote, and afterward (having escaped the Yeas and Navs) by a majority. One of them said they were ready to give the reasons for such discrimination at a proper time; but two years have since clapsed, and no reasons are yet forthcoming. When shall we have them ?

Memorial:

The undersigned, residents of Williamsburgh and its vicinity, respectfully represent, that the present tariff on imported cordage and rope manu-factured of hemp, is extremely unjust and de-structive to the interests of a large class of American laborers. The duty on imported hemp, under the act of 1846, is 30 per cent ad valorem, while cordage, (under which is included the half manufactured yarm, extensively used in our factories for the manufacture of rope,) and the fully manufactured article, are imported at 25 per cent. The effect of this, is to discourage the manufacture, and consequently the growth of the article, at home.

There are in the immediate vicinity of this village There are in the immediate vicinity of this value many large factories, inaking, in the aggregate, from 20,000 to 30,000 tuns of cordage annually Up to 1847, the time when the present tariff began practically to injure the American laborer, these establishments manufactured their cordage almost exclusively by American labor. Upon the passage of this law, which, in effect, offered a premium of 85 on a hundred for its manufacture in foreign countries, large quantities of yarn, spun so as to need but little labor to complete its manu-facture, were imported into this country. Since that time, there has been a yearly and constant increase of its importation, ruining the interests and business of thousands of American laborers. and threatening to extinguish entirely this branch of American industry. Three-fourths of the work-men have been already driven from employment, and the few who still remain, have only an irregu lar employment, averaging not over seven months in the year. They are mainly employed for filling up the time when the business is ployed for filling up the time when the business is extremely active, or when the Winter season shuts out importation. Russian serfs are fast driving our laborers out of employment. We believe that legislation should encourage American labor. In behalf of hundreds of injured laborers in this vicinity, and of tens of thousands engaged in this branch of industry throughout the United States when we have the laborers and the laborers are the laborers and the laborers in this branch of industry throughout the United States when we have the laborers and the laborers are the laborers are the laborers and the laborers are the laborers and laborers are the laborers are the laborers are the laborers and laborers are the laborers and laborers are the laborers are the laborers and laborers are the labore

SOUTH CAROLINA .- The new Governor of the Palmetto State whose name is John H. Means was elected by the Legislature on the 13th inst. Means had 88 votes : Francis W. Pickens, 61 R. de Treville, 2: and John Buchanan 1.

States, we respectfully solicit your honorable bod to amend this law, so as to protect the rights

American labor. Williamsburgh, L. I. Dec, 1850.

Joshua J. Ward was chosen Lieut. Governor

by a vote of at to 67 for J. H. Irby. We believe that that august body, the South Carolina Legislature, have not as yet united upon any of the hundred and one schemes of secession which have been laid before it by the valiant Quattlebums now assembled at Columbia. The Union is safe so far.

Hugh J. Hastings (Editor of the Albany Knickerlocker) has been restored to his post in the Custom House, from which he had been removed by Mr. Collector Maxwell.

THE WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS .- The General Committee have ordered elections on Monday in the several Wards for Delegates to the Old and Young Mens' and Ward Committees, to be held at such hours as the Ward Committees may direct.

That great changes in the practical relations of Wealth to Want, of Capital to Industry, of Land to its Cultivators, are predicted and insured by the progress of events, and especially by the strides of Invention and of Physical Science in our day. is well known to be our conviction; but it is notiso well known that carnest and inquirers and thinkers of all parties, including those of the most Conservative leanings, already share and frequently avow those convictions. A remarkable instance of such avowal is given in the last North British Review, a new and vigorous Quarterly, established at Edinburgh in consequence of the 'Free Church' agitation. The IVth article in this number treats of . The Agricultural Crisis,' and is a most skillful and able vindication of the Abolition of the Corn-Laws against several recent arraignments of the policy and justice of that measure. The writer fights his battle throughout on the ground that said Repeal does not involve an Industrial and Social Revolution, which we insist that it does, and for that reason rejoice in it. He closes, however, with the following significant paragraphs, to which we would give the widest diffusion and the fullest emphasis. Depend on it, the far-reaching truths they embody have a significance for America as well as Europe:

"But, indeed, the horoscope of the agricultural classes is by no means so difficult to cast. In the first place, if the poorer lands shall, as Professor Low expects, 'go out of cultivation,' i.e. out of tenant farmers' hands, their place may be at once supplied with no diminution of rent, and a considerably increased produce, by peasant proprietors, or by what would perhaps be better in the present state of the agricultural classes, cottler tenants on long leases, binding them to methods of link militarian. The preinters of conjugation. dified of late by the facts in its favor proved by Mr. Laing's book on Norway, Mr. Blacker's and the Hon. J. Hewitt's success in Ireland, the late Mrs. Davies Gilbert's experiments in Sussex and elsewhere, and a mass of other evidence, which has so far convinced Mr. Mill, the best political economist of the day as to cause him to give in his adhesion to the party which advocates 'la pritte culture.' No doubt on this system a greater amount of produce is attained, combined with habits of thrift, self-restraint and independence in the cultivators, to which ourlaboring classes are now, alas! rapidly becoming strangers but it has its drawbacks, nevertheless; it is an isolating, and therefore a stationary, if not a barbanizing system of society; it affords but very small opportunities for employing the strength of combination, for investing large capitals in public works and widely spread improvements; it cannot be the ideal goa of a nation which, like Great Britain, has proved y experiment the enormous powers of union nd cooperation. In peculiar localities, such as arren moorlands or rocky glensunfit for the plow, it might be profitably employed but the majorit of British soils must and will continue to be cult den farming. And there is no risk but the large system will still be carried on, whether profit ably or not. If, as Prof. Low sneeringly inti-mates, there will soon be plenty of opportunities for gentlemen amateurs to farm their own estates perpetrated and still uphold this injustice will not even attempt to defend it. When pressed for explanation or apology, they

Mr. Huxtasle, the land will be permanently im-Mr. Hinktable, the land will be permanently improved, the produce increased, the laborers wages, dwellings, civilization bettered. Whether or not Mr. Fowler's magnificent improvements on Dartmoor pay him or not, the thing is done—it is a present to his country of so much skill, labor, cultivation and the mind must be saily warped which can find, and some do, in such an action a reason for contempt. But further—why may not the joint stock company principle be applied to farms as well as to railroads? Why may not a board of directors, by means of their skilled serfarms as well as to railroads? Why may not a board of directors, by means of their skilled servants, cultivate vast sheets of country with a skill, an energy, a largeness of design as yet unknown? "What will Cockney directors know about farming?" Why, what did they know about railroads! Are railroad directors engineers and surveyors? No they are simply men of capital and men of business who have the hardy covers as well as the provinces. ness, who have the happy power, as yet unknown to most farmers, of recognizing the men of really practical science, and setting them to work—as they did Stephenson and Brunel - as they will here after some of the very men whom Professor Low holds up to the ridicule of ignorant and conceited reasons are yet forthcoming. When shall boors. A war, or some other cause may check foreign investments; profits, according to their law of tendency toward a minimum, may and will temporarily sink so low as to make the chance of profit by land investments worth consideration, and apitals poured out upon the half tilled lands of Britain, to the immense improve-ment of culture and cultivation. Doubtless, there will be hasty speculations, failures, losses; but the money will be there—so much surplus capital locked up—surely in a better place than if it were

with the last surpluses, in repudiated loans and trainless railroads "But even thus the ideal object of scientific ag iculture, the maximum of production, would not e as certainly reached as by "la petite culture" f Belgium and Lombardy. Why, then, may not the experiment be made to combine the two, b means of associate labor, in which every individ-ual employed on a farm, from the mere paid work er to the capitalist, should receive his proportion of the profits, the moscle of the laborer and the skill of the scientific man being accredited. them, as they easily may be, as so much capital

"Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his chapters on the probable futurity of the laboring classes, which we would gladly notice more at length, did space alwould gladly notice more at length, did space al-ow, points to some such arrangement as the certain goal of modern industrial society. It is at least a question deserving careful consideration, whether the benefits of a plan which has been found already successful in the Cornish mines an fisheries, and in the various handicrafts both i London and Paris, may not also be extended t agriculture. Why should not, hereafter, a whol parish, for example, be cultivated by one large associate corporation, in which all the civilizing appliances of the model lodging houses might be ombined, without the least intrusion independence, with the economy of a common kitchen, wash houses, stores, school, and library why not a common place of worship also! government of such a corporation, even if exgovernment of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his cap-ital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poor-est would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalrous and self-sacrificing diligence, under the emobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agr yeulture, and yet combined with a civilizing variet of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a singl salesman, who could visit markets now inaccess salesmen, who could visit markets how inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble, and horse expenses which are now wasted in market journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means neces sary that the whole population of such an esta lishment should be devoted to agriculture. contrary, the maximum of sewage manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who being the conductor of the farthay, it would be wantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch makers of Penzance do now, and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be them-

"The value of this 'organization of industry," he re-"The value of this 'organization of indestry," he remarks, in summing up his important discussions on this subject, for leasing the widening and a solutering fend between the class of laborers and the class of capitalists, must, i think, impress itself by degrees on all who habitually reflect on the condition and tendencies of modern society. "Although, therefore, arrangements of this sort are now in their infancy, their multiplication and growth, when once they enter into the general domain of popular discussion, are among the things which may most confidently be expected."

Also Martinean, also, in a letter to The Leader newspaper, advocates experiments of the kind to which we refer, and which are so important in the adjustment of the labor question.

selves a benefit to the soil. If the materials of manufacture, such as bobacco, silk, or flax, were grown on the farm, the amount of capital com-bined would allow of machinery being erected to work them up. The machinery being erected to work them up. The machinery need never be idle, whether steam or water power, there would be always employment for it in grinding corn, in scutching fix, or in pumping sawage manure, and thus the enormous water-power of our moors might be made the very arent of their cultivation, menufacture and sariculture much the combined. manufacture and agriculture might be combined in the same community, and the civilization of Manubester spread the energy which it possesses, and receive the health it wants, amid the wasted solitudes of the Yorkshire bills.

This is but an ideal; imperfect, distant, perhaps impossible: yet the increasing number of authoritative names which sanction such experiments, affords at least a fair ground of hope to any wise and benevolent capitalists who may be inclined

cautiously to attempt, step by step, the realization of these or analogous arricultural reforms. "And if this be not the ideal future agriculture of the world, still an ideal there is, to be revealed of the world, still an ideal there is, to be revealed and realized in God's good time. Man stands up-on the earth to replenish and subdue it to conquer the brute phenomens of nature by obedience to her laws: and the same God who has given him that mission, has promised him, in a hundred passages of holy writ that he shall be enabled to fulfil it; that the days shall some, when the poor fulfil it; that the days shall some, when the poor shall est and be satisfied; when 'there shall be an heap of corn high on the mountain top, and the city shall be as green as grass on the earth.

## By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. XXXIst CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. It.

Messra Bright and Soulk appeared.

Mr. Pranck presented the resolutions of the
Maryland State Reform Convention sustaining

the Compromise Acts of last session. Read and ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Petitions and private bulls were then introduced.

The resolution offered by Gen. Cass on Monday calling or the correspondence between the United States and the Austrian Charge about Hungarian

States and the Austrian Charge about Hungarian affairs was taken up.

Gen Cass said he had received information which pleased him much. He understood the Charge appointed to Austria some mouths since had not left the country, and as it was not probable he would remain of his own accord, he Cass supposed the President had followed that course which public sentiment required and which the Senate had refused to adopt. He moved and the resolution was laid over for the present.

Mr. Bradbury moved and fitteen hundred extra copies of the Report on the Slave Trade were ordered to be printed.

ordered to be printed.
Mr. BRADBURT's resolution about removals from

office was taken up.

Mr. Whitcoms again took up the case of the removal of Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon. He efended Gen. Lane from charges of derilication of

Mr. Manoum said the last Administration was o, favorite of his; but Gen. Lane had made a ablication in defense of certain troops, which ablication went to the extent of impeaching Gen. Taylors character on the score of veracity. I this were so Gen. Taylor owed it to himself to re move Gen. Lane. The private character of Gen Taylor was never impeached, and if Gen. Lane had done so he should have been removed.
Gen. Cass read from the law to show that Col. Weller had not exceeded the time allowed to

nake his returns when he was removed.
Mr. Gwin followed, defonding Col. Weller from
harges made by Mr. Ewing when the subject was
up before. Mr. Gwin made an elaborate detense of Col. Weller.

of Co. We ener.

Mr. Ewino replied, pointing out the points in
Col. Weller's conduct which were considered
by the Administration in removing him.
Gen. Cass rejoined in defense of Col. Weller.
Mr. Gwis replied to Mr. Ewing in defense of

Col. Weller.
Mr. BRIGHT followed vindicating Gen. Lane, and without taking the vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at half past 12 o'clock.

A joint Resolution of the Senate to fill vacanles in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian

cles in the Board of Regents of the same same institution was passed.

Mr. Grasser introduced a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Public Lands in California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Phownix introduced a bill to make White-

The House then went into Committee on the The frouse tien went into committee of the Cheap Postage bill.

The bill provides on letters prepaid, of half-ounce, three cents—unpaid, five, and reduces the postage on newspapers.

Mr. POTTER offered a substitute, namely the

Mr. Portran offered a substitute, namely the uniform rate to be three cents, newspapers, books, and other descriptions not connected with manuscript and written matter, of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent. Newspapers delivered in the State where they are printed, one half of the foregoing rates. Letters to Oregon and California, quadruple the above. Three-cent pieces to be coined and a million and a half cent pieces to be coined and a million and a half of dollars appropriated to supply the defleiences in the Post Office revenues. Mr. POITER said if the old rates had continued, the revenues of the Department would have fallen short, but by the law of '45 they have been enhanced, leaving a law of '45 they have been enhanced, leaving surplus. A further reduction can be made with out detriment to the Department, and if his amount great. The expense mainly was in the transplattion and delivery of mail matter, and he did know why a letter carried 100 miles should know why a letter carried 100 miles should be double the rate of that carried 50 miles. It was a

as well go 1,000 as 100 miles.

Mr. CARTTER remarked that this bill would Mr. Courters remarked that this on which bankrupt the Department, else why provide a million and a half of dollars to supply deficiencies. We are told that with our plethora of revenue the receipts will fall short of the demands eight millions annually. Would it not be better to make lions annually. Would it not be better to make the Department sustain itself until there shall be the Department sustain itself with these same of no debt? The object is to make a distinction in favor of large newspaper establishments in the commercial cities, and to make their issues sup-plant the local country papers. He was under-stood to say that he would try the experiment of reducing the postage to five cents uniformly, but was not willing to take the extreme rates pro-

mere question of transportation. The mails can

to a step lower.
Mr. Ashmus moved to amend the first section of the original bill by striking out the three and five cent rates, and inserting a uniform rate of

two cents.

Mr. Verence was willing to reduce to a uniform rate of five cents. He was satisfied that this would operate so well that in a few years it would be demonstrated that a further reduction would last year there was a surplus of more than half a million of dollars, and he saw no reason why the Post Office Department should sustain itself, any more than the Navy should by piracy, or the Army by plunder. He called on Free Traders to Army by plunder. He called on Free Traders to show their faith by their works: and he asked what was the difference between postage on let-ters and a tax on a yard of ribbon? If it be true that low Tariffs on the necessaries of life of

d remained only a few moments. Sh

which he intended to offer to reduce postage on newspapers, and showed that the Department would not be damaged by it.

Mr. Brown of Indiana intended to offer an amendment of five cents as a uniform rate, and

two cents for drop letters, newspapers to circulate free in the county where published, one cent in the State, or two cents out of it. He argued in favor of this, and said that a short time only would elapse before they would be enabled to reduce. Without coming to any conclusion the Commit-

tee rose and the House adjourned. Indiana and Ohlo Conventions.

Cincinnari, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
The Indiana Convention has adopted a section providing that embezalement of Public Funds by any officer shall be deemed felony, subject to pun-

shment in the Penitentiary.
The Ohio Convention is still engaged on the subject of taxation. An animated debate ensued on the provise exempting Church and similar

property; it was strongly urged to tax all property alike including Bank Stock. Senator Seward and the President.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 18. Gov. Seward and his friends are to dine with the President to morrow

Southern Items.

Baltimone, Wedenday, Dec. is. Governor Floyd of Va. sent a Special Message to the Legislature yesterday, in which be charac-terized the recent action in the Vermont Legisla. terrises the recess action in the vermont Legisla-ture as an injury and an insult to the whole South, and remarks that it demands an instant settle-ment of an issue which has so long dis racted the country. For the restoration of complete and effectual harmony, the Governor recommends the Legislature to invite all the States of the Union to unite in sending Delegates to represent the whole people in a General Convention, to assem-ble at Baltimore or some other convenient and central point, not later than May next. He fur-ther recommends that the State of Virginia, seeskither recommends that the State of Virginia, speak ing through her Legislature, appeal earnestly an sincerely to her sister States of the South to postpose any extreme action in relation to present officulties, until the result of deliberations of such a Convention could be known. He concluded by saying the motto of the South must be, as it has I nion if we can-Independence if we

#### War Department,

AMOTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Dec 9, 1859. 
General Orders—No. 42. Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President during the recess of the Senste, and since the publication of "General Orders," No. 29, of Oct. 1, 1850 L PROMOTIONS.

L PROMOTIONS

REGIZENT ON MONTH REFLEXEN.

Second Lieut Daniel M. From to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1850, core Denman, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut Caleb E. Irvine, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1850, core Frost, pro-

Brevet Second Lieut Wm. E. Jones, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1850, sice Addison.

resigned.

FIRST REGISERY OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Second Lieut Powell T. Wyman, of the Third Artillery. to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1850, roce Haynes, deceased.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERS.
First Lieut. Thomas Williams, to be Captain, First Lieut. Thomas Williams, to be Captain, Sept. 12, 1810, rice Brent. Assistant Quartermaster, who variates his regimental commission.

First Lieut John C. Pemberton, to be Captain, Sept. 16, 1850, rice Bainbridge, deceased.

First Lieut. Charles F. Wooster to be Captain, Sept. 27, 1850, rice Shiras, appointed Commissary of Subsistence, who vacates his regimental commission.

mission.
Second Lieut, Clermont L. Best to be First

Second Lieut. Richard C. Drum, to be First

Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1850, vice Pemberton, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert V. W. Howard, to be
First Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1850, rice Wooster.

omoted. Brevet 2d Lieut, Edward McK, Hadson, of the Third Artillery to be Second Lieutenant Sept. 10, 1850, rice Best, promoted.

10, 1850, nice Best, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Cavier Grover, of the First
Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1800,
vice Dram, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Wheelock, of the
Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept.
17, 1850, vice Howard, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. George W. F. Wood, to be Captain, June 10, 1800, size Backus, promoted to Third Infantry.

Infantry.

First Lieut George W. Wallace, to be Captain,
June 10, 1850, rice Wood and Mastem Assistant
Quartermasters, who vacate their regimental

quartermasters, who vacate their regimental commission.

First Lieut, Benjamin H. Arthur to be Captain, June 25, 1550, rice Gardenier, deceased.

First Lieut, Theophilus d'Orémienix, to be Captain, October 27, 1550, rice Scott, deceased.

Second Lieut, Engene E. McLean, to be First Lieut, June 10, 1850, rice Wood, promoted.

Second Lieut, Charles C. Gilbert, to be First Second Lieut, Charles C. Gilbert, to be First Lieut, June 10, 1850, rice Masten, Assistant Quartermaster, who vacates his regimental commission. Second Lieut, Parmenus T. Turniey, to be First Lieut, June 10, 1850, rice Wallace promoted. Second Lieut, George D. Brewerton, to be First Lieut, June 26, 1850, rice Arthur, promoted. Second Lieut, Egbert L. Viele, to be First Lieut, Oct. 27, 1850, rice d'Orimieulz, promoted. Brevet Second Lieut, Richard W. Johnson, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieut, June 10, 1850, rice M. Lean, promoted. Brevet Second Lieut, Samuel B. Holabird, to be Second Lieut, Samuel B. Holabird, to be Second Lieut, June 10, 1850, rice McLean, promoted.

Bravet Second Lieut. Sammel B. Helburd, to be Second Lieut. June 19,1820, one Guibert, promoted. Brevet Second Lieut. Thomas G. Williams, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant. June 10, 1850, one Turnley, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Thornton A. Washington, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 26, 1850, one Brewerton, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Charles B. Alvord, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1850, sice Viele, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Brevet 2d Lieut, John W. Frazer, to be Second
Seutement, June 30, 1850, vice Hendershott, pro-

moted.

Brevet 3d Lieut, James P. Roy, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1850, the Russell, resigned.
THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Flectus Backus, of the First Infantry, o be Major, June 10, 1850, one McCall, appointed aspector General, who resigns his regime and comto be Major, June 10, 1-50, new McCall, Inspector General, who resigns his regula mission.
FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Thomas C. English, to be

Lieutenant, July 31, 1850, vice Neill, promoted. Brevet 3d Lieut, Joseph H. McArthur, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 19 850, rice Burns, promoted. SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY Brevet 2d Lieut. Alfred Cumming, of the Eighth Mantry, to be second. Lieutenant. July 16, 1850,

II.—APPOINTMENT.
Charles Devall, of Louisiana, to be Military
Store keeper in the Ordinance Department, November 11, 1850, rice Thorpe, declined.
III.—CASTALTIES.

Resignations, (6)
Cal. George A. McCall, Inspector Ceneral, as
Majorin the 3d Regiment of Infantry, (only,) June First Lieut, Charles L. Denman, Mounted Rifle-

men, Nov. 30, 1850.

Second Lieut John McL. Addison, Mounted Riflemen, Nov. 30, 1850.

Brevet 2d Lieut Daniel McClure, Mounted Riflemen, Nov. 30, 1850. Brevet od Lieut. Zetus S. Searle, eth. Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Washington M. Ryer.
ommission vacated under the provisions of the 7th
section of the Art of June 18, 1846, (3.)
Cant Thousa L. Park, 44,

conton of the Act of June 18, 1846, [3].
Capt Thomas L. Breut, 4th Artiflery, Sept. 12, 1850, Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. George W. F. Wood, 1st Infantry, June 10, 1850, Assistant Quartermaster.
First Lieut. Frederick H. Masten, 1st Infantry, June 10, 1850, Assistant Quartermaster.

Derrhs, 11, 1850, Assistant Quartermaster. Denths, (3.) Brevet Major John M. Scott, Captain 1st Infan-

Brevet Major John M. Scott, Captain 1st Infantry, at Louisrille, Ky. Oct. 27, 1830.

First Lieut Thomas B. J. Weid, 2d Artillery, at Fort Moultris, S. C. Sept. 10, 1850.

Second Lieut James M. Haynes, 1st Artillery, in the City of Morico, Sept. 16, 1850.

IV.—The vacancies of Major in the 3d Infantry, occasioned by the resignation of Major G. A. McCall, appointed Inspector General, and of Captain in the 1th Artillery, and 1st Infantry, by

tum, in the 4th Artillery and 1st Infantry, by Captains and Assistant Quartermasters Brent, Wood and Masten, electing to retain their staff commissions under the provisions of the 7th sec-tion of the Act, approved June 1s, 1s16, require corrections of certain dates of promotion, hereto-fice assumed as follows: ore announced, as follows:

CORRECTIONS OF DATES.

Fourth Regiment of Artiflery.
Captain Thomas Williams, to rank from Sept. 2, 1850. (Company L, instead of "Sept. 16, 1850."
Captain John C. Pemberton, to rank from Sept. 27, 1850, (Company M.) instead of "Sept. 29, 1850," First Lieut Clermont L. Best, to rank from Sept. 12, 1850, instead of "Sept. 16, 1850," First Lieut Richard C. Drum to rank from

Sept. 16, 1850, instead of "Sept. 27, 1850."
First Lieut. Robert V. W. Howard, to rank from Sept. 27, 1850, instead of "Sept. 29, 1850."
Second Lieut. Edward McK. Hudson, to rank rom Sept. 12, 1850, instead of "Sept. 10, 1850." Second Lieut, Cuvier Grover, to rank from Sept. , 1850, instead of "Sept. 27,

First Regiment of Infantry.
Captain George W. F. Wood, to rank from June 10, 1850, instead of "June 26, 1850."—(vaca-Captain George W. Wallace, to rank from June

Regimental commission (only) vacaled.

10, 1850, (Company G.) instead of "October &

Captain Benjamin H. Arthur, to rank from June 26, 1850, (Company P.) instead of "October 10, 1850." First Lieut, Eugene E. McLean, to rank from

June 10, 1850, instead of "June 26, 1850."

First Lieut Charles C. Gilbert to rank from June 10, 1850, instead of "October 8, 1859." June 10, 1850, instead of "October 8, 1859."

Pirst Lieut Parmenss T Turniey, to rank from
June 10, 1850, instead of "October 10, 1850."

First Lieut George D. Brewerton, to rank
from June 26, 1850, instead of "Oct 10, 1850."

Second Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, to rank
June 10, 1850, instead of "June 26, 1850."

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Major Plectus. Backet to rank from June 18.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Major Electus Barkus to rank from June 18, 1850, instead of "Oct 10, 1850."

TERRIFERS AND CORRECTIONS OF DATES.

Second Lieut Samuel B. Holabird, from the 24 Infantry, with the date of June 20, to the 1st infantry, Company C., to date from June 10, 1854.

Second Lieut Thomas G. Williams, from the 2th Infantry, with the date of July 18, to the 1st Infantry, (Company F.) to date from June 19, 1850.

1830.

Second Lieut. Thurnton A. Washington from the 5th Infantry, with the date of July 31, to the 1st Infantry, (Company B.) to date from June 25,

Second Lieut John W. Frazer, from the 5th Second Lieut John W. France, from the 5th Infantry, with the date of August 12, to the 2d Infantry, (Company F., to date from June 30, 1850, Second Lieut Alfred Cumming, from the 2d Is-fantry, with the date of August 31, to the 7th Is-

fantry, (Company A) to date from July 16, 1852. The officers whose dates of promotion are changed as above announced, will immediately return to the Adjutant General's Office the commissions or letters of promotion cancelled by this V.—The officers premoted and appointed will

join their proper regiments, companies, and sta-tion without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special instructions, will report by letter to the commanding officers of their respon tive regiments and corps. Ry order.
R. JONES, Adjusant General

## The American Art Union.

The annual distribution of pictures, statues, medals and other works of art by the American Art Union takes place to-morrow evening (Friday, 20th, at Tripler Hall. The list of prizes is large, amounting in number to about 1,000, and including works from our most distinguished artists, many of them of great cost and striking merit. The return to each subscriber in addition to the chance of a valuable painting, is larger than that of any previous year. Beside the splendid engraving of "Sweet Anne Page," from the colebrated painting of LESLIE, an Album of five eagravings in the highest style of art from popular pictures, by Cole, LEUTZE, WOODVILLE, HUNT ingrow, and Edmonds, forming the most beauti' ful portfolio of its style ever issued in this country, is to be given to every subscriber, thus se-curing to him in return for the triding outlay of five dollars, the value of three times that sum is actual works of art, to say nothing of the chance in the general distribution. Those of our readers who have visited the gallery of the Art Union during the present season, will need no urging to register their names without delay. Those who have not done so we recommend to lose no time in becoming subscribers, which may be done at the rooms of the Art Union, 487 Broadway, during the day and evening.

HAT PINISHERS' UNION !- Such is the title of a Union of Workers in our city, organized as a corporation on the 24th ult., and which opened its store, No. 11 Park Place, four doors from Broadway, on the 14th inst. Its constitution and programme are now before us, from which we learn that this Union is composed of over One Hun dred Hatters (hitherto journeymen,) including some of the first workmen in the country, who commence with a cash capital of \$7,000, in good part paid up, and who mean, doing strictly cash business, to furnish as good Hats as can be bought elsewhere and at as reasonable prices. It certainly is reasonable to suppose that as good workmen will be found to work for themselves as for employers, and that they will do as good work while engaged in building up a business and reputation which are to adhere to them through all their future years as while working for a week's wages and acquiring nothing beyond.-We exhort the workingmen of our city, and of all cities and villages, to imitate this example in their several callings. Depend on it, there is no other mode of improving the condition of labor half so effective and so sure as this. 'Strikes' can effect no lasting good; violence and outrage upon un derworkers and their employers are worse than useless—they are pernicious and criminal. Not War but Peace, not Anarchy but Concord, not Strife but Union, are to prove the means of Labor's emancipation. The Working Classes generally need habits of Forecast, Calculation, Frugality, Self-denial, which Industrial Association will give them, and which the wages system never will. The worker under this system has little thought beyond pay-day, or beyond Hmiting his weekly expenses to his weekly earnings. It is the natural system of despotism and its degraded masses, not for a Republic, with its educated, reflecting, voting Freemen. Let us hope that the year now about to open will witness the well-considered formation of more Working

# Census of Maine.

The population of the State of Maine is 583,026; in 1840 it was 501,7%. Increase, \$2,003. The census of 1×40 included 1875 inhabitants north of the St. John river, not included in the census of 1870. The population within the present limits of the State, was:

This gives the ratio of increase for the whole

State, of 16.6 per cent.
It will be seen by this official statement, says the Portland Advertiser, that Maine falls far be-hind Massachosetts and Rhode Island, and does not maintain an equal struggle with New Hamp-shire, Connecticut and Vermont. This is a result at which, in view of the past, we may feel morti-

hied, but which is not unaccountable.

Down to 1810, Maine was increasing much more rapidly than the country at large. From 1810 to 1810, it still maintained its relative position, its leads to the later. increase being 33 per cent. for each of the intervening periods of ten years. From 1830 to 1840, our increase fell for the first time below the general standard, being only 56 per cent. Now, in 1850, the increase falls down to 16.6 per cent. This, certainly, presents us in anything but a flattering position. It is a disagreeable fact, but a fact, nevertheless, which stares us in the face, which cannot be denied or wiped out. Here are which cannot be denied or wiped out. Here are the figures, and they do not lie. It is a fact too, into the cause and origin of which, every citizen of Maine, having a particle of State pride, should examine, and seek to solve the problem presented, of determining what may be done to secure a more favorable result for the fiture.

We are forced, then, to the conclusion (con-

were favorable result for the future.

We are forced, then, to the conclusion (continues the Adventure) that certain branches of manufacture, which, under the Tariff of 1845, were fast acquiring a healthy growth, are now suffering a severe decline, and are in danger of perising, unless relieved by some modification of the Tariff of 1846. We believe that no State in the Union is more deeply interested in having such modification of that Tariff, than Maine. Until that is effected, we shall derive but partial benesuch modification of that Tarili, than Maine. Until that is effected, we shall derive but partial benefits from our railroads—our State will continue to be drained to fill up the valley of the Mississipple or other "new worlds" with "agriculturists and consumers of manufactures," and to furnish operatures and laborate for which States in advance of us tives and laborers for other States in advance of us in manufactures, and where some of those branches of industry must continue to be carried on and sustained, after a fashion. But the idea of improving the waterfalls of Maine, of building up new manufacturing establishments, by which tacheck the tide of emigration which has been setting against us, while the large establishments of Lowell, Lawrence, &c. are staggering and strug-